THE Bombay Gazette. AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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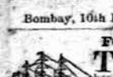

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Bombay, 7th January 1863.

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NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Climber*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

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NOTICE.—The Ship *Windsor Castle*, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander, being under engagement with the H. M. Government, to sail on the 10th proximo. Passengers are requested to embark on or before that day. Two or three Cabins on the Poop Deck are still disengaged. For particulars, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SALE OF SHIP "CECROPS" (CONDEMNED).—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Sale Rooms, the Danish Ship *Cecrops*, of 378 Tons register, (English measurement) built of Oak, and yellow metalled in 1861. As she lies in the harbour of Bombay, together with Sails, Gear and Furniture as per Inventory in the hands of the Auctioneers.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

Marine Street, Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

NOTICE.—Messrs. OAKS & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in Madras, on the 15th January 1863, the Wrought Iron Hull of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, 2700 Tons Register, 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, as she lays standed in seven feet water, about 150 yards from the shore, five miles north of Madras—valuable Engines, Masts, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope, Hull Moorings, Cordage and other effects will be sold on shore opposite the wreck in separate lots.

Madras, 1st January 1863.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Lloyd's.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON, is admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. ROBERT LOVE KING is, from and after this date, authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

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Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MESSRS. JOHN HENRY BERRY, and JOHN HUTCHINSON ASPINWALL are severally authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

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Cochin, 1st January 1863.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWIN HEYCOCK in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Bombay, 1st January 1863. HEYCOCK & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the operations of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, having been extended to this Presidency, the name of the Company has, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, been changed to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

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NOTICE.—Mr. PEROZSHAW PESTONJEE is from and after this date, authorized to sign in my name by procuration.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.

Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day discontinued the business heretofore carried on by him under the Firm of Oughterson and Co.

JAMES OUGHTERSON.

Cochin, 31st December 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have this day opened a Branch House at Cochin under the style of SCOTT, BROS. & Co., on the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs. Oughterson & Co.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. SHAPOORJEE MANOCKJEE SAWYER and Mr. RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDER Senoy have been admitted Partners in our Firm.

SORABJEE COWASJEE SAWYER & Co.

Bombay, No. 2, Oak Lane, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL in our Firm ceased on thirty-first December 1862.

Mr. MITCHELL is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

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Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862, No. 855.

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THE

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 7th January 1863.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d.
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Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	217 per $100.

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Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	36 ditto.
Central Bank	500	2½ do.	2 Dirct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	13 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1¼ pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	200	5 do.	90 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm.
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Apollo Press Co	14,000	1,000 per share	dis. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	4,000	300 do.	dis. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	500 per share	dis. 200 dis. nom.
Education Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	dis. 1,830 p.sh.pm
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G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	100-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petitmanockjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
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Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
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,,	Loan 1854-55	
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Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		115

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Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3
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Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 215
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Bar Silver	,, 196½ to 195¾
Gold Leaf	,, 16-7

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To Liverpool (Cotton)	newly	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 15s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)		£3 0s.@0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
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To Cyprus		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT 5th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 370 to 375
Old Surat	,, 380 to 385
Old Oholicas, and Bhownuggur	,, 382 to 385
Old Oomrawutee	,, 359 to 355
Old Comptah	,, 380 to 382
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Old Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 345 to 348
Old Veraval	,, 335 to 340
Khandeish	,, 330 to 332
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Old Accote	,, 360 to 365
Old Cocanada	,, 350 to 352
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Ditto Native	
Niger	

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New Zealand, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
,,	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,,	3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,,	2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable at the chief places in Europe		1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £12 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct per annum

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation are likewise prepared to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make an Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent., and Postage.

The Corporation also take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Rs.	3 do.	2s.	0d. ,,
,,	2 do.	1s.	11½d. ,,
,,	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
2s.	On demand	1s.	11¾d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, at 1 day's sight		1s.	11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 Amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand. On Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Egypt, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge of postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account ..... 2 per cent.

Deposits for 6 months ..... 3 ,,

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 4 ,,

Do. do. 24 do. ..... 5 ,,

Rs. 1,000 are allowed on Current Account Balances under over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques issued or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in India ..... Drafts, without charge

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or other Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying there Certificates out of in India, a commission will be charged of proceeds of such sale proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. FREEMAN,
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0 do.
2 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding that in 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 1st January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, KOBE, OSAKA and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.
,,	4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
,,	3 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,,	2 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
,,	1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
,,	On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland			
Circular Notes			

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Mirzapore, Benares, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghae, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *According in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 19th 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Turesdneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers: { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0¼d.	per Rupee.
4	Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3	Do. at 2s.	0d.	,,
2	Do. at 1s.	11½d.	,,
1	Do. at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
Sight	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Deposits for less than £50 or more than £2,000 at any one time.

No Interest allowed on Deposits withdrawn before the expiration of 3 months.

Bills discounted, and Loans granted on approved Security.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Hartigan, Lieut., 5th Regt. L. I., on duty, from China.
Peyton, Major T., Assistant Quarter Master General, Hyderabad Sind force, sick leave, from Secundenbad.
Yuill, Lieut., 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Herne, Captain, 103rd Regt., to join, 3d Troop, 1st Brigade Field Artillery, at Hazareebaugh, being under orders to proceed to Madras, the present No. 4 Battery 22nd Brigade at Dinapore, will remain and carry on its Annual Practice with Light Field Ordnance on that Station.

Stockwell, Lieut. C. M., 92nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 6th January 1863.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee of adjustment, of which Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regt. is President, will re-assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow, at the Grand Arsenal, to complete the adjustment of the estate of the late Conductor Scott, Ordnance Department.

2. The Committee, of which Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

3. A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A.M. at the Medical Storekeeper's Office, to examine and report on Medical stores received from England per ship *Clyde.*

President.—Surgeon Hanbury, 33rd Regiment.
Members.—Surgeon Broughton, 21st Regt. N. I., and Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanatarium.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 5th Jan. 1863.

Assistant Surgeon H. Atkins, general duty Mhow Division, is transferred as a temporary measure for general duty, Northern Division.

The undermentioned officer having been reported fit for duty is directed to rejoin his Regiment :—

Ensign J. A. Rowlanson attached to 10th Regiment N. I.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Dubra, 7th December 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that all references or representations on the subject of the transfer by purchase of Theatres or other private Buildings in Regimental Lines, from one Regiment to another, shall in future be referred to the Department of the Quarter-Master General of the Army, and not to that of the Adjutant-General H. M.'s British Forces in India.

The Superintendent of Army Clothing having brought to notice that Correspondence has daily increased, owing to Commanding Officers of Regiments forwarding original Invoices to his Office, the attention of Regimental Authorities is requested to G. O. C. C. of the 3rd September last, page 364, requiring the re-transmission of these documents *direct* to the *Agent* for Army Clothing, and not to the Office of the Superintendent.

Head Quarters, Camp Dutteeah, 9th December 1862.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 24th January 1859, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that, the proportion of the Ammunition to be carried in pouch by Corps of Infantry shall in future be fixed at 20 rounds per man in Cantonments, and 40 when marching in course of relief.

G. O. C. C. of the 17th December 1860, page 588, on the same subject, is hereby cancelled.

With reference to G. O. dated the 29th ultimo, detailing the Stations at which the Annual Gun Practice is to be carried on for the present year, in consequence of the present No. 1 battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Hazareebaugh, being under orders to proceed to Madras, the present No. 4 Battery 22nd Brigade at Dinapore, will remain and carry on its Annual Practice with Light Field Ordnance on that Station.

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Sarel as Military Secretary, and of Lieutenant O. T. Burne as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as notified in G. O. of the 10th ultimo, will be held to have effect from the 31st October last.

Head Quarters, Camp Umbebah, 10th December 1862.

It is announced, for the information and guidance of the Departments concerned, that Government has been pleased to decide that the responsibility of the supply and the control of petty Stores for Hospitals shall rest entirely with the Medical Department, and that the countersignature of the Officers of the Barrack and Quarter-Master General's Department will be no longer required to Indents for such supplies.

Sporting.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Hounds will meet on Friday next, the 9th January at Love Grove, at 6 A.M.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE races ran on Saturday were witnessed by an unusually large number of spectators, amongst whom were to be seen not a few of the fair sex. It being the first day's race of the new year, the prizes allotted by the funds were good, and the races were well contested. The day's sport commenced with the Hurdle Race, for which two horses started, the favorite being "Mooltan"—the two came almost together to the first hurdle, which was taken by "Mooltan" in his usual pretty style. "Unknown" shirking it. "Mooltan" went on to the second, but feeling a light hand overhead, made a clean bolt of it up the course. "Unknown" in the mean time managed to get over the first hurdle, and while trying hard at the second was met by "Mooltan," which had returned and prettily took it, "Unknown" following the leader. At the third both horses hesitated, but a second more and "Mooltan" took it also, and came in the winner. "Unknown," if properly ridden, would have assuredly won; however, *experientia docet*, and a few more lessons to the rider may bring him in the winner. The race afforded much amusement to the spectators.

The next race run for was the New Year's Gift, in which much excitement was occasioned, as no less than seven good horses had to start and tussle for the gift—the horses as they cantered past the post looked each the likely winner, "Penny Whistle" being the favorite. They were soon, however, at the post, and after a few false starts got off well together, "Lochinvar" and "Abbot Rule" leading; but after the first quarter mile, it was clearly visible that the great Siviation ("Cornet") had it all his own way, coming in the winner in an easy canter some 200 lengths ahead of the others. The game little Arabs kept well together up to the win, "Little Bijou" coming in second, beating "Penny Whistle" by a length. The favourite here sold a few of the sharp ones who had backed him freely.

The "Back Bay Reclamation" was next run for—three horses started, "Fusilier" being the favorite. At the start, however, "Darkie" had the lead, closely followed by the other two, till at the half mile, when he was collared by "Nassur," "Fusilier" being a good third; in this position they came up to within 100 yards of the win, when "Massars" Jock pushed ahead, and landed him an easy winner—"Darkie" second.

The "Lilliputian Tatoo Race" was next run for in heats—the pretty little animal "Cupid" had it all his own way in both heats—the pertinacious little "Simpkin" insisting on running, and trying his luck for the second heat, though thoroughly well beaten in the first.

Then came the race for the "Hurry Scurry Stakes," for which five horses were entered, but only three started. This race occasioned a good deal of speculation, as the three had already run in the other races. Mettle was now required more than speed, and odds were freely given and taken on all and each horse, but "Penny Whistle" was the favorite. The horses started well together, "Lochinvar" leading. At the quarter mile the other two challenged, and thus ran in to within 400 yards of the win, when "Penny Whistle" took the lead, and kept it to the post. The race was cleverly ridden, and well struggled for. The second heat of the "Tattoo Race" closed the evening's sport.

1ST RACE.—The "*Hurdle Race.*"—For all horses. ½ mile. 11 stone. Over 3 hurdles 3½ feet high. Entrance 2 G. M. P. P. Rs. 50 from the Fund.

Mr. Morry's	G. A. H. Mooltan	1
Mr. Douglas'	C. A. H. Unknown	2

2ND RACE.—The *New "Year's Gift."*—For all horses. ¾ mile. 9 stone. Entrance 5 G. M. Rs. 200 from the Fund. P. P. Colonial and English-bred horses to carry 2 stone extra.

Mr. St. John's	G. C. B. M. Azucena	Feroze 7
Mr. V.'s	G. A. H. If you love me	Bullock. 4
Mr. Morry's	W. A. H. Penny Whistle	Chanatey. 3
Do.	B. C. T. Cornet	Beowty .. 1
Do.	B. A. H. Abbot Rule	 5
Mr. Malcolm's	B. A. G. Little Bijou	2
Mr. Barlow	G. A. H. Lochinvar	Abdoola 6

3RD RACE.—The "*Back Bay Reclamation Stakes*"—For all horses landed after 1st September 1862. ¾ miles. 9 stone. Entrance 5 G. M. Rs. 100 from the Fund. P. P. Galloways to carry 8 stone.

Mr. Douglas'	J. G. A. G.	Darkie ..... Feroo 2
Mr. St. John's	BK. A. G.	Fusilier ..... Feroze 3
Mr. Barlow		Nassur 1

4TH RACE.—The "*Lilliputian Stakes.*"—For all Ponies 13 hands and under. ½ mile heats. Catch weights. Entrance Rs. 15. P. P. Rs. 50 from the Fund.

Mr. Douglas'	G. A. T.	Cupid ..... Feroo 1
Mr. G.'s	B. C. T.	Simkin ..... Mr. Sherry 2

5TH RACE.—The *Hurry Scurry Stakes.*—For all horses, the property of Members of the Gymkhana, Gentlemen Riders. 11 stone up. ¾ mile. 2 G. M. entrance. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Colonial and English-bred horses to carry 13 stone.

Mr. Morry's	D. A. H.	Penny Whistle. 1
Do.	G. A. H.	Mooltan 2
Mr. Douglas'		Unknown 0
Mr. Barlow	G. A. H.	Lochinvar 3

Races to commence precisely at 3-30 P.M.

CALCUTTA RACES.—1862-63.

FIRST MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1862.

(*From the Calcutta Englishman, Dec.* 27.)

WHEN we awoke about two o'clock this morning, with the wind howling and rain beating, we were inclined to believe that it was an Ascot Spring instead of a Calcutta Meeting that was to come off "when daylight did appear;"—and at 7 o'clock when we turned out unwillingly into the rain to go to the Race Course it looked as if we were in for a day of it. However, about half-past 8 o'clock the water was turned off and the misting ceased sufficiently to show us a very scanty attendance including a few courageous ladies in the Stand and a spare sprinkling of carriages by the rails. By the way, talking of carriages and rails, we would call the attention of carriage visitors to the fact that there is an enclosure on the south side of the Stand for the vehicles, upon which a charge of Rs. 4 is made for standing room; and that although this morning under cover of the rain somebody removed the bamboos and let in the ruck indiscriminately, the fencing will be looked after before the next day's racing and the charge for admission strictly enforced. The rain had made subject to the supporters of last night's favourites rather doubtful as to who could get best through the dirt, but on the whole everybody in everything was pretty confident of winning; and in the first event, as will be seen, the race was once more not always to the swift. About the time when the morning's racing should have been over, the rain, as we have said, permitted preparation to be made for the first race on the list.

Baboo Shamachurn Mullick's Plate, value Rs. 500; for all maidens, 1½ mile. Weight for age and class. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. Entrances on or before 1st July 10 G. Ms.; ditto after that and on or before 1st September 15 G. Ms.; ditto ditto 1st November 20 G. Ms., when the race will close. And a Sweepstakes of 10 G. Ms. for all horses declared to start.

Capt. Roberts' ch. an. ct.	*Sir Hercules*, 9st., Dale,	dist.
Capt. Roberts'	*Whalebone*, 8st. 11lb., Blackburn,	dist.
Mr. York's b. e. g.	*Northwold*, 9st. 9lbs. Ord,	1
Mr. Arthur's ch. c. h.	*Gloucrow*, 10st. 3lbs., P. Irving,	2

The following paid forfeit :—

Southern Cross, Scorpion, Sharpshooter, Fortress, Conqueror, Swaddow, Shandygaff.	

Late as it was, the jockey who had engaged to ride one of Capt. Roberts' couple had not turned up, and the horses were still further delayed, but at long last the above four got to the post, and very well away from it again, except *Northwold*, who rather hung fire. *Sir Hercules* led right away to the turn home, when *Whalebone* came along with him, and it was clear could have done something more than that, but the owner of the pair had declared to win with the chestnut, who accordingly passed the post first with *Whalebone* at his girth, *Northwold* following at a respectful distance and *Gloucrow* not persevered with at the finish, having clearly no chance. But when the jockeys came to scale neither Dale nor Blackburn, by some unlucky carelessness, could draw their weight; and the weighing steward therefore decided that the race was *Northwold's*, whose rider was all correct. A claim was, however, put in by the owner of *Sir Hercules*, on the ground that his jockey had been ordered out of the scale in order to test it, and that when tried again he drew the weight. The case, we apprehend, must, however, eventually go with the decision of the steward given on the spot.

Time—2min. 27 sec.

With all speed the jockeys than weighed in for the event of the day, for which eleven names were in the program, and all went to the post for one of the prettiest races that could be seen on any course. This time there were no mistakes, and when the gallant little bay came out and won in such style for his esteemed owner the Secretary of the Calcutta Races, who had almost altogether trained his own horse, he was hailed with a genuine and general satisfaction; the losers were the better content to lose to one to whose exertions the turf owes so much. With the usual orderly behaviour of Arabs at the post, and with no trouble to the starter, the eleven got of for

The Derby Stakes of 50 G. Ms. from the Fund; for maiden Arabs 2 miles. Weight for age. Horses to have never started before the day of naming allowed 3lbs. If more than 30 entrances the second horse to receive 50 G. Ms. Entrance on or before 1st July 5 G. Ms.; ditto after that and on or before 1st September 10 G. Ms.; ditto ditto 1st November 20 G. Ms.; when the race will close. And a Sweepstakes of 10 G. Ms.; for all horses declared to start.

Mr. Hartley's b. a. h.	*Famine*, 9st. P. Irving	1
Mr. Freeman's g. a. h.	*Vampire*, 8st. 9lbs. Dale	2
Esau Bin Curtas' g. a. h.	*Whisker*, 9st. 3lbs. Wood	3
Mr. Pierce's g. a. h.	*Lottery*, 9st. 3lbs. Boddy	4
Shaik Ibrahim's b. a. h.	*Diarood*, 9st. 3lbs. Neville	5
Mr. York's g. a. h.	*Parade*, 9st. Weatherall	0
Mr. Payne's g. a. ct.	*Full Moon*, 8st. 9lbs. Blackburn	0
Mr. Manchester's g. a. h.	*Royal Charley*, 9st. Digman	0
Shaik Ibrahim's b. a. h.	*Syed*, 9st. 3lbs. Haywood	0
Deamastic Dowlah's g. a. h.	*Roostum*, 9st. Gerberry	0
Capt. Beville's b. a. h.	*Sheref*, 9st. Ord	0

The following paid forfeit :—

Simoon (dead)	*Hatban.*
Seagull.	*Kirwan.*
The Hadjee.	*Humayoon.*
Interloper.	*Copenaugen.*
Blaza.	*Uzzurkan.*
Mirzook.	*Phœnix.*
Abder.	*Viking.*
Red Rover.	*St. George.*
Marquis.	*Adelaide.*
What (dead.)	*Major.*
Snowball.	*Fyzul.*
Khaylan.	*Femme Cie.*
Honeysuckle.	*Reffeman.*
Young Copenhagen.	

A more beautiful array of Derby horses never came along the Calcutta course than these eleven as they came to the post to try for the great prize of the year. *Syed* drew the inside place with *Full Moon* next him, and *Famine* and *Diarood* were the outside couple. A more perfect start could not be desired as they came in level line marshalled by Mr. Wallace, at whose word every horse got

who see clearly that the way in which their country is to be governed is a matter of great concernment to Russia, France, and England; and they have cunning enough to try to play a clever game for their own advantage between these powers. It is deeply to be regretted that the complications of European politics, should have given to so contemptible a state such unnatural and adventitious importance and put it in the power of unprincipled political adventurers, by their intrigues to endanger the peace of Europe. The best conceivable solution of the difficulty, would be the election of one of themselves to be their King. The man and the situation would then be worthy of each other. There would of course be the same agreement among the great powers as in the case of Otho. If the election of a Greek be impracticable, the next best would be some one with no particular nationality. There are at present several notables who might lay claim to this anomalous characteristic.

[redacted] is a wary and experienced [redacted] either to blunder, or to be [redacted] But we have no [redacted] Turkey, and feel assured [redacted] to uphold it much longer will [redacted] less but morbid striving [redacted] thing to favor some arrange- [redacted] to Greece which may give an [redacted] or to support a scheme [redacted] Royalty. Whether we [redacted] or America, we can scarcely re- [redacted] the present relations of [redacted] the earth to each other [redacted] the year on which we have entered.

It is very generally known in the community that a Despatch reached the Bombay Government by the last Mail from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India relating to the abolition of Her Majesty's Indian Navy. The Despatch might be entitled—The Eschatology of the Indian Navy, by Sir Charles Wood. It is dated the 28th November last. There will be a little delay in the publication of it, as it is believed that the copy intended for the Governor-General will not reach its destination until the arrival at Calcutta of the Mail that has just left Galle. The old Indian Navy then, after long years of arduous and glorious service, is at last to be abolished. The pensions of its present officers have been already noticed but not fully stated. We may add that Senior Captains will receive a pension of £550 per annum: Junior Captains £500 per annum: Senior Commanders will receive a pension of £450 per annum: Junior Commanders £400 per annum. Commanders are to retire as Captains. First twenty-four Lieutenants will receive pensions of £300 per annum, and to retire with rank of Commander: next twenty-four Lieutenants pensions of £250 per annum; and remaining twenty of £200 per annum. All Pursers will receive pensions of £300 per annum. With the above scale, the retiring pension of £800 per annum held out to Captains of more than thirty years service ceases; but should Captains or Commanders elect for the hope of the £800, those thus electing will receive £50 per annum less than the scale now offered.

With the abolition of the Indian Navy there is to be a "Bombay Marine" composed of Transports. The present Gun Boats will be retained for Police duties. Bengal is also to have a similar Marine. Madras is not to be so favored. The Bengal and Bombay Marines, as local services, are to be in no way connected, but are to be under the orders of their respective Governments. Officers who elect to join the Bombay Marine will not receive the retiring pension to which they may be entitled on the abolition of the Navy, until their services under Government shall have ceased. There will be no pension for the Bombay Marine, which will be strictly a Civil service. The Bombay Dockyard is to be retained, but with a reduced establishment. These are the only particulars which we are at present in a position to lay before our readers; but we have no doubt that in the course of a fortnight the despatch itself will be published, and the eschatology of the Indian Navy will be thoroughly understood by all interested in the subject. Meanwhile, the particulars which we have now given may enable some of the officers of the Navy to take time by the forelock, and to be ready on the publication of the Despatch to decide at once on the course which they will adopt. We shall refrain from any comments on the Despatch until it is before the public. It is not to be expected, if we judge from what has befallen the Indian Army, that the Indian Navy will be abolished without injury to the interests of some connected with it. We trust for the honor of Government that such injuries will be as few and as slight as possible. The service has been a hard-working and an ill paid one. It has produced distinguished officers in every department of a naval service—as navigators, warriors, surveyors, diplomatists. It deserves well of its Queen and country, and we trust it will receive what it has so well merited.

It has given us much pleasure to hear that His Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere have intimated their intention of honoring Sir Alexander Grant with their presence at his Lecture this evening, at 8 P.M. in the Town Hall. It is a liberal thing on the part of Government to support by pecuniary assistance a series of public lectures in connection with our Mechanics' Institute; but the encouragement given to such a series of lectures by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere is of more service as a support than the pecuniary aid afforded. Support of such lectures by pecuniary contributions is pointing to improvement, but attendance on the lectures is leading the way to it. We trust that the example of His Excellency and Lady Frere will be followed by very many ladies and gentlemen of the community on the present and on future occasions.

We have great pleasure in complying with a request which we have received to remind the subscribers to the Byculla Schools that the children's fête will take place on Friday the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., and to invite their attendance to meet His Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere. It is kind and liberal on the part of the Committee to give the children such a fête: while the presence of the Governor and Lady Frere evinces on their part the greatest sympathy and benevolence, and is full of encouragement to the committee, the subscribers, the children, and their friends.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, *5th Jan.*, 11 P.M.

The Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

LOCAL.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—A dividend for the half year ending the 31st ultimo of Rupees fifty-five per share being at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum, clear of Income Tax, on the capital stock of the Bank, will be paid to the proprietors on and after Friday the 9th instant.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bow Bay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

If you want to know the time when

"The sun with his face all rosy red,
Has made up his mind to go to bed."

or "get up" again, the *Bombay Gazette Almanack* is the book to tell you; or if you are desirous of knowledge on the "sun's semi-diameter, Horizontal-Parallax, Radius-Vector, &c, in its pages you'll find all these points settled to admiration.

But one thing strikes us as somewhat odd, and that is "the age of the last day of each month." We, in our ignorance, had supposed, that each month had expired at a premature age of 28, 29, 30, or 31 days, but this, like our early belief in "Mary, Queen of Scots," "Henry the Eighth," and the "Duke of Marlborough" proves of doubtful worth. A very valuable feature in the Indian Calendar, showing the corresponding dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the distinct and separate nationalities inhabiting Bombay. An account of the Festivals, Fasts, and Observances of our Native Friends are given, and, dear to official folk, the list of holidays allowed by Government.

The Almanack, moreover, goes in for figures, and constitutes itself a "Walkingame's Tutor" or "Colenso's Arithmetic" for the Presidency. From the table for computing Income Tax, we recoil with unmitigated disgust, and raise the cry of "Trevelyan for India" with unfeigned heartiness. "Church and State" was once a favorite election cry; in the table of precedence for India the order is reversed, it having been recently discovered that *Priestly* communications disturb good fellowship.

Under the head of "Financial Statements" we find the cost of Lord Canning's last tour to have equalled a year's expenditure on education in Bombay, a fact which needs no comment; but we might suggest to Lord Elgin that the Napierian necessaries for a journey were, "a towel and a piece of soap."

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November, but as the larger portion of their time was taken up with "amending" laws which had been passed before, we must either suppose that the originals were of faulty construction, or that, our present law-givers are of superlative wisdom.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages. We are afraid the compiler of the Directory must be a very satirical personage such brevity being clearly a hint to the Postal authorities to shorten distance by quickening their movements.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given, and we observe in Rule XIII that, "The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver have to accept all risk arising from errors and delay." As the risk is acknowledgedly great, and such that an Insurance Office would regard with the gravest suspicion, and accuracy under the present general superintendence not to be expected, senders and receivers have recourse to the Press for the ventilation of their grievances, and these are neither few nor unfrequent, as Colonel Douglas knows well.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*, but as we have not arrived at that State of civilization which produces a reliable Census, the return can only be considered as an approximation to complete accuracy, indeed in the Report of 1854, it is remarked that "they are somewhat like what a Surveyor's system of triangles would be without a measured base line."

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c. of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and N. C. Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

THE following interesting statistics concerning Missions in India, are from tables by Dr. Mullens, published in the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, for November and December:

	Bengal.	N.W.P.	Bombay	Madras.	Total.
Missionaries, (European)	113	119	40	146	418
Ditto (Native)	17	10	15	39	81
Catechists	149	118	53	710	1,071
Churches	140	75	37	649	890
Native Christians.	20,774	5,301	2,231	90,587	1,18,893
Communicants	4,719	1,488	965	14,080	21,252
Boys in Schools....	12,634	10,940	4,009	27,308	54,888
Girls in Schools....	1,977	1,598	1,426	9,722	14,723

Readers will be desirous of knowing how these statistics compare with those compiled and published by Dr. Mullens in 1852. Deducting the Ceylon satistics) not included in the above) we find as follows:

	1852.	1862.
Missionaries	363	418
Churches	266	890
Communicants	14,711	21,252
Native Christians	91,295	118,893
Boys in Schools	87,062	54,888
Girls in Schools	11,193	14,723

According to the rate of advance exhibited by these statistics, the Native Church might be expected to double itself every 25 years; the native Christian body, about three times in a century. A good many centuries would elapse before the evangelization of India, if only this rate should be maintained.—*Id.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th Dec., 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 56,426.			
Amount	Rs.	36,074	12 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	51,409	3 10
Total...	Rs.	87,484	0 4

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 49,280.			
Amount	Rs.	28,370	8 4
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	30,823	10 7
Total...	Rs.	59,194	2 11

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 6th January, 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fine; S.W. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair East. Ther. 81.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Cool; wind light from E.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; N.E. moderate
KURRACHEE.—Fair; N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 79.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

List of business to be brought before the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations,—on Wednesday the 7th Jan. 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subjected to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

2. A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

3. A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

4. A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

5. A Bill to entrust Shindholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

6. A Bill for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and for regulating the terms upon which such exemption shall be recognised in future in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are not subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Council of India.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

7. A Bill to amend Act XVIII. of 1862—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

The Honorable Mr. Tristram to move for leave to bring in a "Bill to regulate the Burial and Disposal of the Dead in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay."

R. WEST,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE OFFICE.—6TH JAN. 1863.

FORT POLICE.—C. N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

(BEFORE [illegible]SE AT COLABA.—Assistant Surgeon THE SHOOTING C[illegible] of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, made Gregan Thomas Quinlan, [illegible]n this case:—
the following deposition [illegible]on of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment

"I am Assistant Surge[illegible] Christmas night last in now stationed at Colaba. C[illegible] received, I went to the consequence of information [illegible] saw Corporal Plunkett, Mess Sergeant's office, where I [illegible] superficial wound on and on examining him I found a [illegible] a gunshot wound, his right side. That appeared to be [illegible]licted by Plunkett. That wound might have been im[illegible]tally. The next himself, either purposely or acciden[illegible] appeared to me morning I examined the prisoner. He[illegible]pear to me to to be perfectly sane, and he did not s[illegible] have been drinking to excess."

Prisoner had no questions to put and was again remanded to this day.

FAST DRIVING AGAIN.—Bhicoo Sumboo was brought up, charged with driving his buggy in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, and whereby the carriage of Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., had been injured.

Jewanjee Eduljee deposed,—"I am coachman to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. About twelve or fourteen days ago at about half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I was driving my master's buggy along the Kalbadavie road. The prisoner was behind me. He was driving fast, and as he passed us his wheel struck the side step which it bent. There was no other person present."

Prisoner said he had not driven fast.

The Magistrate discharged the prisoner there being no witnesses to prove the injury done by him.

GAMBLING.—Ismail Putwar, aged twenty-seven, and nine other followers of Mahomed, of ages varying from ten to forty-five, were brought up, charged with having been found gaming in a common gaming house, with dice and money.

The Magistrate found the whole of the prisoners guilty and sentenced the first to be fined five rupees and all the others two rupees each.

STEALING A COAT.—Callianjee Ruttonjee, a Banyan, aged about twenty-five years, was brought up charged with stealing a coat of the value of rupees seventeen, the property of Jetta Thackersee on the nineteenth instant.

The prosecutor stated that he was a freight broker and knew the prisoner. On the nineteenth of last month the coat now produced was safe in his house in Fort Bazar Street, and in the evening he was met by the prisoner who asked him if he was going out of the Fort. He said he wanted a drink of water, when witness took him to his room and gave him the water and went himself to the water closet. On his return he found the coat gone and with it the prisoner. On the following Tuesday a police constable took the prosecutor to a Marwarree who gave up the coat which he recognized as his property and the same stolen as above described.

Coola Ramchund, a grocer, stated that the coat was pledged with him by one Indurjee. When the prosecutor came with the police sepoy and prisoner he gave up the coat.

Indurjee Currimchund stated that he new prisoner and prosecutor. Saw prisoner on the nineteenth of last month sitting in a buggy with his coat on. They went in the buggy to Kalbadavie together, prisoner asked witness to pledge the coat for him. Witness said "you had no coat, where did you get this from?" He named a tailor in reply. He then went with prisoner and pledged it for eight rupees with witness.

Police Sepoy No. 232 said he apprehended the prisoner on the charge of stealing the coat.

Prisoner in defence said prosecutor had given him the coat and then asked him for rupees. A Battia was standing by who would corroborate this, if his case was postponed.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until to-morrow.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

STEALING AN ORNAMENT FROM THE PERSON OF A CHILD.—Ellapa Suttoo was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament of the value of twenty-five rupees, from the person of a child, the property of one Juggonath Ragoo.

Juggonath Ragoo examined,—He is a goldsmith and works in a shop belonging to Jamsetjee Muncherjee in Meadow Street, Fort. He knew the prisoner by sight. The child is his niece. On the fifth instant at about two P.M. she and the other two children were playing on the verandah of his house, when he saw the gold ornament mentioned in the charge quite safe on her neck. He then went in, and shortly afterwards he went out again on hearing the child cry, he saw the prisoner in the Kalbadavie, wherupon he cried "thief, thief," and the police constable seized him on the Kalbadavy road. The prisoner was searched in his (the prosecutor's) presence, when many articles were found in his waist. The prosecutor claimed the stolen property to be his.

Police constable No. 22 corroborated the above statement.

The prisoner stated in defence,—He did not take the ornament. He was assaulted, he had no witness.

His worship sentenced the prisoner to the House of Correction for one calendar month.

SUSPECTED BY THE POLICE.—Abba Limbajee, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of sugar-candy, which he might be reasonably suspected of having stolen, failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

Police Constable No. 83 stated,—At about six o'clock of the fifth instant, he saw the prisoner going along Bazar gate street, he apprehended him on suspicion, and asked him what he had with him, when he said it was sugarcandy. The prisoner said that it was bought by him at Mandavie.

His worship called the prisoner to make his defence, when he stated that he bought the sugar-candy from a person sitting on the road out of the Fort. He did not know the man.

The Magistrate after cautioning the prisoner discharged him.

TRESPASSING ON THE RAILWAY LINE.—Shamjee Premjee was charged with trespassing on the Railway line near the gate No. 6 while the train was in sight under the provision of Section XXIII of Act XVIII of 1854.)

Neeroo Ramjee stated,—I am gateman No. 6, employed by the G. I. P. R. Company. The night before last at nine P. M. as the down train was coming, I closed the gates. Prisoner came and opened them. I told him not to do so, he persisted and trespassed on the Railway, and attempted to cross while the train was in sight. I had a lantern in my hand, which I put down and seized the prisoner.

The statement of the above witness was corroborated by the testimony of Police Ramoosee No. 8.

His Worship fined the prisoner two rupees.

GAMBLING.—Mooda Haridass and seven others were brought up, charged with having been found gaming with dice, &c. in a common gaming house.

Mr. Frederick Kirschner stated,—On the eleventh November, he had been to Second Coombarwadda street in order to execute a warrant, he found there the seven prisoners (whose names are mentioned in the charge) sitting on the ground in a circle, and in the middle he found some rupees. He seized the prisoner No. 8 down below, as he came down to open the door.

His Worship remarked that the practice of gaming was still prevalent in Bombay to a great extent, and he had resolved to put a stop to such evil practices by punishing the parties guilty of them. He fined all the prisoners in various sums.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE BRANCH.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

(*3rd December* 1862.)

FALSE EVIDENCE.—Goverdhun Bhughwandass was charged with intentionally giving false evidence, in that he on the twenty-seventh February 1862, subscribed his signature to the verification at the foot of the plaint, in which he was plaintiff, and Rukhma Krishna Patel was defendant, which was filed before the Moonsiff of Mallegaum, and the wording of which was that "what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief," the said Goverdhun well knowing that the certificate was false in material points, prejudicial to the interests of the defendant Rukhma; and yet he affixed his signature to the truth of the plaint, and the accused thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 193 and 199 of the Indian Penal Code.

The following is the finding on the evidence by Mr. Richardson, Session Judge of Khandesh.

"The prisoner Goverdhun Bhugwandass is charged with having intentionally given false evidence and has pleaded not guilty. The defendant shows that his plea was not intentionally guilty of having given false evidence. The conviction must rest entirely on the accounts of the accused. The assessors who are men of this country, (and one of whom it appears makes his living by precisely the same mode of money-lending as the accused) were of opinion, that the accounts having been written by the agent of the accused, and not by himself, the accused could not be held convicted by the evidence this day adduced. This Court does not concur in this view. If the agent was employed by the accused to collect money and to grant receipts, the principal was bound by the acts of his agent, and was in duty bound to examine all the accounts he had connected with his trade, whether in his own handwriting, or in that of his agent, before he filed an action against his debtor, and having the books in his possession, which were produced before this Court, and were produced in the Court of the Moonsiff at Mallegaum, and the extract No. 9 made in the handwriting of the witness Madhawrao Ramchundra, the omission on his part to examine these books, knowing that some items had been paid by his debtor must be considered voluntary. It is not in evidence when the agent, or clerk Gunnesh Bhikajee died, but a witness Ramchunder Bhikajee has told the court that Gunnesh died ten months ago: so that he was not alive on the twenty-seventh February 1862; but that witness did not identify his brother's handwriting in the two entries shown to him, but these items were in the plaintiff's accounts produced in the Moonsiff's court at Mallegaum, so that though it is just possible that the accused Goverdhun did not know on the twenty-seventh February 1862, whether these credits had been entered in his accounts, it was beyond all question, the duty of the plaintiff in Suit No. 312 of 1862 to examine the accounts of his shop Krishna, and therefore the court presumes that the omission to do so, the books being in his possession was intentional. The intention of a man can only be judged by the result shown in his acts or words; and the accused before him the record to ascertain the true balance against his debtor, and omitting to do so, is presumed by this Court to have made the certificate on exhibit No. 5, the plaint petition in case No. 312 of 1862, intentionally, knowing or believing that such certificate was false in a material point; namely that he had omitted to credit the defendant with four Rupees, the aggregate of two amounts, which plaintiff's own books show, had been paid to him or his agent on his behalf, several months before the action was filed."

Under the above circumstances the prisoner Goverdhun was sentenced by the Session Judge to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The conviction and sentence are reversed.

POONA.

THE prospects of both the Bombay papers seem to be improving, to which we are glad to say that we can write ditto. Our motto for the year is,

Up and wair them a'

When we say, would that we could, our contemporaries will, we think, one and all echo the wish, and with this, and our best wishes, we throw away the pen of steel, and take up the one of gold!—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 3.

*** Amen and Amen.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY EXTERNAL COMMERCE REPORT.

(*From the Englishman, Dec.* 29.)

THE report of the External Commerce of Bombay for 1861-2 shows the vast advantage which that port derives from the cotton trade. Of the total amount of Imports for that period (Rs. 21,85,65,797), we find that cotton figures for Rs. 6,11,01,899; and in the list of Exports and re-exports of (Rs. 21,29,99,605), it again appears for Rs. 9,26,56,448. Thus nearly one-third of the Import, and nearly one-half of the Export trade of Bombay is cotton. We have heard certain doubts expressed as to the propriety of including, in the list of Imports, cotton produced in the Presidency, but transported coastwise by vessels instead of by inland carriage. Such is not the custom in Bengal certainly; but if it pleases the government of Bombay to arrange their figures so as, according to an American expression, to pile up prosperity on paper, we have nothing to do with it. Taking off the cotton figures from the amount said to be imported, we find that the value of all other articles is Rupees 15,74,63,907, or Rupees 1,37,23,337 less than those of Bengal for the same period, which were Rs. 16,91,87,244, and do not include cotton or other articles produced in the Presidency. We do not know whether, considering the present state of trade, this is any advantage; but we merely refer to the fact, as our friends on the island have been crowing very loud lately. We have before remarked that the cotton trade is for the present a mine of wealth to that Presidency, and as regards exports, Bengal is, we confess, a long way behind it, when that staple is included in them. Bombay exported in the period referred to, 1861-62, Rupees 5,81,29,216 more than Bengal, whose total amounted to Rs. 16,48,70,389, of which only Rs. 12,27,952 was cotton. Irrespective of cotton, the exports of Bengal will, therefore, stand at Rs. 16,36,42,437, and those of Bombay at Rs. 15,03,43,157. If the demand for Indian Cotton continues as it rules at present, judging from what is coming down to this port, our next returns will probably show that we have made a considerable stride in the race of prosperity with our neighbour; and should that demand cease or diminish, we shall still have our other great staples to work upon. We are well pleased to be able to report of the growing prosperity of Bombay, and shall be glad to see it continue. The future of Bengal, as we have shown, looks tolerably cheerful; and with all becoming deference to our western brethren, we think Calcutta, with cotton or without, is likely to remain the commercial, and political capital of India.

THE STAFF CORPS.

(*From the Indian Empire, Dec.* 27.)

IT must be apparent to all that the Staff Corps, as at present constituted, is a huge and glaring administrative failure. When we take the late order of Sir Charles Wood into consideration, which rules that officers of the Line, who are appointed to the Staff, must elect for the Staff Corps, the failure of the scheme becomes more apparent. At present the old Royal Army is represented in the Bengal Staff Corps, by two Majors eleven Captains, and six Lieutenants. These, for present advantage, or private reasons, have chosen to relinquish all the rights and privileges which are attached to a commission in Her Majesty's Army, but we fear their example will not be followed by many others. The Staff Corps must be remodelled, and should be as near as possible assimilated to the French Etât-Major. The rules which exist on the Continent might well be adopted here, and then *merit* and not *interest* would have a chance of success. We will refer to this subject again.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(*From the Madras Times, Dec.* 31.)

YESTERDAY we received advices from a correspondent at home, up to date December 3rd, which fully confirm the hint thrown out in the brief extract from a letter of a Member of the Indian Council, published some fortnight ago, respecting the prospects of the Indian Medical Service. That extract held out no hope of any inducements being offered to the Senior Medical officers to retire. Our present letter, from one who has access to the best authorities, and in whose intelligence we place implicit confidence, writes precisely to the same effect. "All with whom I have communicated at the India House," are his own words, "assure me that no pecuniary inducement whatever is to be offered to old Officers to retire."

In the first week of this month, a day or two after the date of our correspondent's letter, the negotiations relative to the so-called Medical Amalgamation were to begin between the India Office authorities, those of the War Office, and the Director General of the Army Medical Department. It was expected that the whole business would be settled in two months, so that in February next at latest we may expect to see the scheme published. The two Services, it has leaked out will be kept in separate lists till all the old Indians have died out or are otherwise disposed of. Some attempt is to be made to quicken promotion among Assistant Surgeons, but what can be done in this direction it is hard to conjecture, with the positive assurance already given that the Seniors are not to expect anything in the shape of Bonus, or increased pensions, to tempt them to go. Nothing is said with reference to the Medical Funds, though a faint expectation is indulged that some sort of guarantee may be offered respecting them. The Actuaries employed by the India Office, we are told make no secret of their opinion that the Funds, one and all, are not entitled to a Clean Bill of financial health, maintaining that they cannot be considered in a satisfactory position unless they were so constituted from the first as to be able to stand on their own legs independent and in despite of all political changes. But how a fund could be established at all and kept up by a body whose existence and disposal depended on the breath of the Government and yet be able to set all political changes at defiance, the Actuaries do not tell us.

On the whole nothing in the shape of a liberal measure is looked for by those best informed at home. Indeed the whole aspect of affairs connected with the Military Medical services is far from encouraging. The loss of two such men as the late Director General, Mr. Alexander, and Lord Herbert has told severely on the status and prospects of this department of the public service. The complaints in the Royal arm of the service are loud of flagrant breaches, evasions, and quibbling explanations of Her Majesty's Warrant, and all the old discontent, disgust and indignation have been again aroused. Much agitation prevails throughout all grades. During the past year, we are told, the resignations in H. M. Service have been so numerous as at last to cause some uneasiness at Head Quarters. The supply of medical officers now is not equal to the demand, in which circumstance may be espied some ground of hope. If the Surgeons maintain their present attitude, setting their faces steadily against any revival of the old state of affairs, the result yet may be the restoration to the Service of the Warrant in all its integrity, without abridgement of gloss.

BURMAH.

(*From the Madras Times, Dec.* 29.)

THE Province of Burmah, with its strong executive and efficient Administration, has consolidated its position as the first timber producing country in our Indian Empire. The progress reports of the Moulmein, Tenasserim, Martaban, and Pegu Forest Department convey to the Government, to the public, and to trade, both interesting and satisfactory information. It is not every body who knows, or gives any attention to, the vast importance which a continuous and perpetual supply of good timber will always prove to the prosperity of India, in the estimation of all those interested in that country's welfare. Beyond the fact that as much teak as is required for the Public Works Department, or for speculation, can be thrown upon the beach at any time, the inhabitants of Madras know nothing, and care perhaps very little to know, from what forests or in what manner those fine large logs of timber may continue for ever to be discharged upon the beach year after year. There is a general impression that they come from Burmah, and there the information ceases. Elephants also come from Burmah, and so do rubies and sapphires, but none of these possess such general public value in the marts of the world as the productions of her noble forests. A prescient Government however foresaw the wealth concealed, or as yet unemployed, beneath the bark of centuries, and after forming an establishment purposely and solely for the care of forests and forest trees, they entered into a regular statistical calculation for realising a handsome yearly revenue without altogether wearing out or annihilating those magnificent teak jungles. The teak producing localities of Burmah were divided into sections by the Forest Department, which enabled the latter to judge more completely of the capabilities of different districts. The Moulmein section was estimated at about 552 square miles, and the number of trees said to be standing on that area is 4,33,800. These are all stated to be first class trees or in girth about six feet. In the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, the forests called Beeling are known to be the richest for teak. In one part, on an average 33 first class trees were counted to the acre, but on the whole of the forests hitherto surveyed, the average on an area of ten acres has been fifteen first class trees. In his second annual report Dr. Brandis observed that the probable yield of the Beeling forests had been overestimated. He adds "the bringing out of timber from forests is done entirely by means of permit holders, who become the owners of the timber on their paying a certain amount per ton, to purchase money to Government." During the last year many permit holders brought on

12,6[illegible]4 logs, and the total price, including duty which they paid to government, was eight rupees per log, which Dr. Brandis pronounces very satisfactory. On this side of the water it sounds very cheap, and if timber were procurable here at anything like that figure we should take all to living in wooden houses. At the time of this statement, the Tenasserim and Martaban forests had been under Dr. Brandis' charge three years, and he shews in a concise and simple statement how the working of them results in a steady annual increasing surplus of income over expenditure. In the first year the surplus was 9,734, in the second it was 19,341, and in the third year it was 73,935 rupees clear profit to government. Referring to these figures Dr. Brandis says "even those who make it their duty to cry down the Forest Department as a burden to the State, and all plans of forest conservancy as a ruinous waste, must acknowledge that this result is not unsatisfactory." Those persons, whoever they may be, must have a very pleasing idea of what their duty really is, and we commend the attention of their masters to the conduct of officials possessed of such extraordinary notions as to profit and loss. We have only to read further,—up to the close of Dr. Brandis' five years administration—to feel convinced that the careful conservancy of the Burmah forests was one of the wisest fiscal measures adopted by government, which will be reminded year after year of the wisdom of preserving a source of Revenue, unaffected by failing seasons, by partial or bad harvests, inducing poverty among the people, or dearth by famine and disease. Moreover the careful preservation of the largest and best Indian teak forest is a duty which the Government owes to the world as well as to itself, and the results fully verify its expediency to the fullest extent. It appears, however, that operations in Pegu suffered a considerable check in 1858, owing to the greater part of the Elephants collected since 1856, having been sold for export to India, but in 1860-61 this temporary check was overcome. In that year 1,3947 logs, or very nearly 10,000 tons of timber were brought down from the Government forests. A canal of upwards of a mile and a quarter in length had facilitated their transport, and it was considered that one forest alone, called Shwooylay, ought to produce 1,000 logs per annum. Blasting of rocks to open out streams capable of floating timber had been commenced and it was thought would prove satisfactory. We are told that the importance of these blasting operations can scarcely be overrated. If steadily carried on this will gradually open out the Pegu forests and render doubly valuable because hitherto almost untouched. In 1860-61, the total amount of revenue realized from forests was two and a half lacs of rupees, and it is stated that the importation of timber from the territories of the king of Burmah is on the increase. Twelve thousand logs of different kinds were imported, and this shows that the King's Government is quite as alive to the importance of supplying the markets by means of its river with timber of the finest description. The whole territory of Burmah would appear to be a mine of wealth in this particular way. For years and years much of the very best teak for every purpose has come from its forests, and for endless ages to come it promises to keep up the supply without fear of extinction. A system of rotation in removing trees will perpetuate their production, in all parts where some portion of first class trees are left standing to seed and seed, and measures are taken to prevent jungle encroaching to the destruction of the young trees. Plantations of teak are established in suitable localities, and the soil which has produced timber for ships, houses, works, and buildings of every description will continue to produce it still.

It appears that European and Native enterprise has not failed to turn its attention also to the possibility of a profitable business in the forests of Burmah. A gentleman of the name of Wallace applied for permission to work one of the forests at once, and considerable discussion took place between Dr. Brandis and the English and Native merchants of Rangoon on the subject. Finally, the Government of India consented to a partial opening of the Pegu forests to private enterprise, reserving so much as would obviate any risk of the forests being altogether cleared out. The statement of proportion to be opened out and that to be retained shews that Pegu possesses at the present time on an area of 1855 square miles, 15,31,160 first class teak trees, from which it may be estimated that 31,226 trees are removeable every year. About one half of this large forest may be opened by private enterprise at the rate of 17,259 trees per annum, and one half is retained by the Forest Department. "Government thus does not risk the whole of the forests, until the possibility of maintaining a conservancy, sufficiently effective for the perpetuation of the teak tree in combination with the admission of private enterprise, is effectually tested." So closes Dr. Brandis' report, which an account of its public importance is well worthy of the space we have allotted to its consideration. Our own Forest Department perhaps may gather a few hints from its perusal, and if they are able to shew the public a like satisfactory result for their labors in the magnificent forests of which we too are so proud, we shall be very glad to discuss their facts also. The case in India however in respect to wood is slightly different from that of Burmah. The former has wants for Railways, Telegraph, and population are daily increasing and the supply for from a comparatively small area. The latter is a country of woods progressing in annual prosperity by its exportation.

THE DEBATE.

(*From the Friend of India, Dec.* 25.)

IF anything could shew the importance of adding to, instead of diminishing, the dignity and power of the legislative element in the Viceroy's Council, it would be the debate on Mr. Ritchie's Contract Bill which followed Lord Elgin's defence of, and Mr. Cowie's acquiescence in, the humiliation of the legislative members. The discussion for the first time recalled the good old days of the Legislative Council. There the Judges lent a weight to its decisions, and gave an assistance in its councils, while the public evinced an interest in the proceedings, which we shall henceforth look for in vain. But for once Mr. Erskine and Mr. Roberts manifested an honest independence strangely at variance with the forms of despotism around them, and with the pressure of arbitrary power exercised from a distance. Mr. Maine's speech was worthy of the reputation which has preceded him. His arguments against general legislation on the subject of contracts such as Mr. Ritchie proposed, and in favour of a special penal measure like Lord Canning's, were a relief beside the oft-reiterated platitudes about our new civil procedure, and inconsistent admissions of incompetence from Legislative Judges and aged Ameens, which at usual flowed forth from Mr. Harington's lips in a continuous stream.

Mr. Maine made a more important admission than he seemed to be aware of, when he said that the modern progress of society seemed to be intimately connected with the completest freedom of contract, and in some way almost mysteriously dependent upon it. It is natural that a legislator so new to India, with such contradictory opinions offered to him as those of Mr. Ellis and Sir R. Napier, should shrink from tampering with so powerful an instrument of civilisation. It would certainly be better to meet the evil by special legislation like Lord Canning's which Sir C. Wood rejected. But Mr. Erskine carried Mr. Maine's admission to its logical conclusion, when he pointed to the tendency of recent legislation to increase the number of offences. The more civilisation grows the more complicated it becomes, and the increasing complexity of the relations of society gathers round this very law of contract, or credit and confidence between man and man. India, so far as its natives are concerned, no more needs such a law at present than one to punish insolvency. It is where the different and higher civilisation of the West comes into contact with it in the shape of English government and capital that the necessity is at once felt. We believe that bankruptcy was unknown in India till Europe traded with its natives. The truth is Hindoo can prevent or punish in Hindoo, by social means, what an Englishman is powerless to check. Besides there is except in the very highest class of natives, from the menial upwards, an unconscious tendency and frequently a real pleasure in defrauding the foreigner. He is fair game as an alien in race and creed, as repulsive from his very activity and rude energy, as a conqueror enriching himself in the country. The day is coming when the Hindoo will be so well educated as to see that the success of the

in tropical climates. If it were not so, the gratuity would appear small, taking into consideration the high Educational qualifications now demanded for the Civil Service of India. At the period of life, however, included in the first five years' service of a young Civilian in this country, it is not too late in life to adopt another career in a more suitable climate, and £500 constitute by no means a despicable assistance for carrying out such a purpose. For years of service between five and ten, we believe a pension of £150 is to be allotted; between ten and fifteen £250; between fifteen and twenty £400, in cases of utter and permanent protection of health. This all must admit, is a judicious and economical arrangement, more satisfactory to such chronic invalids, more advantageous to the Government, and also to those whose better fortune enables them to remain at their respective posts in this country.

One part of the petition, the Secretary of State appears to have overlooked; viz., that in which the Service prays for compensation in consideration of the many appointments hitherto reserved to it by Act of Parliament, but lately made tenable by any one who has been seven years in the country and has passed a few simple tests. No one can dispute the justice of this claim; and we certainly think that a liberal addition to the retiring pensions of present incumbents of appointments in the service is called for, to compensate them for the emoluments which they have lost. With such a wielder of the shears as our new Finance Minister, however, and such a stern "amalgamator" as the Secretary of State, we can scarcely hold out a hope of any compensation being offered.

INDIAN-TRAMWAY COMPANY.

(From the Daily News, Dec. 1.)

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Friday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair.

The report was taken as read. It states that Mr. Forde has visited Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, and has personally received the strongest assurances on the part of the several governments of the deep interest with which they regard the introduction of tramways into India. The terms which the directors had applied for were readily conceded by the governments of Madras and Bombay, but those suggested by the government of India, although conceding what had been asked, contain clauses which the directors consider to require modification. As the most prompt and effectual means of attaining this object the directors propose to send out a special agent, who will advise and act with the local committees of the several presidencies, and who will be empowered to conclude terms with the government. The substance of these concessions may be briefly defined as follows:—(1) The government grant the free use of part of the existing road for 99 years; (2) provide additional land for stations and sidings; (3) give annual subvention equal to the cost of maintaining half the roadway, until the line pays 5 per cent.; (4) exempt permanent way materials from duty; (5) consent to audit the accounts; (6) refrain from all interference with tariff until after profits reach 10 per cent; (7) give reasonable protection from competition, and render all other possible assistance, reserving to themselves the right to purchase the line on agreed terms, and to transport mails free, and troops and stores at reduced rates. These terms, as already stated, require modification, as it is obvious that different considerations must apply to the adaptation of tramways to existing roads, a portion of which it is proposed to assign for the purpose, and to the new and entire construction of tramways, to be used solely as such. The terms offer considerable advantages, with the additional benefit of the government supervision being limited to the audit of accounts, and such other points as can in no way obstruct, but will protect and assist the operations of the company. The directors have had an interview with Sir Charles Wood, who assured them that he had intimated the desire of the council that the authorities in India should render all possible assistance to the company, only taking the necessary precaution for the protection of the public interests, and that the conditions granted by the government of India had been sanctioned, and their adaptation to local circumstances left entirely to the government of India. The directors recommend to the shareholders, as the course best calculated to do justice to the undertaking, to select for their first work one or more of the known remunerative lines in each presidency, which, with an assured large traffic, and being easy of construction, could be completed and opened in from 12 to 18 months. These lines, which are set forth in the report, are selected from a considerable number which have been proposed (and which are no less urgently needed), from their superiority in the points already referred to. The directors have decided, unless in special and exceptional cases, to adopt a narrow gauge, sufficient for all the purposes of locomotive engine power. Negotiations are in progress, with some of the most experienced English contractors, for the construction of a portion of these works at a fixed mileage price, which will materially economise and expedite the company's operations. These works, in the whole, will amount to about 170 miles, requiring an expenditure of about 600,000*l*., or, including rolling stock and all charges, under 3,500*l*. The capital of the company is 1,000,000*l*., of which the first issue was 250,000*l*., upon which the directors propose to make a call, payable on the 15th December, of 1*l*. 18*s*. per share, which, with the deposit already paid, will amount to 2*l*. per share, which is necessary to satisfy the government of the *bonâ fide* character of the undertaking. No portion of this call will be expended until the directors have obtained from the government of India the further modification which they consider absolutely requisite.

The Chairman observed that there were three important considerations involved in the report. The first, as to whether these railways or tramways were so urgently needed in India; the second, as to whether they would prove as remunerative as was represented; and the third, as to the course which the directors, after mature deliberation, recommended to the adoption of the shareholders. The principle of this undertaking involved no novelty. The application of mechanical appliances to improved means of transport was not a new subject for deliberation, and the use of tramways had been tested and fully demonstrated long since. It was said that the canals and existing railways would accomplish the object, but upon this point the late Colonel Baird Smith, in his report on the recent famine in the North West Provinces, expressed a different opinion. If, as he apprehended, it would be admitted that these works were earnestly needed in India, the next question to be studied was whether they would be as remunerative as had been represented. Without entering into details with regard to the whole of the lines proposed, it would be sufficient to specify the grounds upon which the few selected to commence with were believed to fulfil that condition. The Palej line, in the Bombay presidency, was spoken of by Colonel Wallace, the political agent at the court of the Guicowar of Baroda, when recommending the most important line in the presidency as one which his personal knowledge convinced him would pay well. In reference to the Luckee Serai line the chief engineer of the East Indian Railway stated that coal fields which it would connect with that railway yield the best steam coal yet discovered in India, and that the freight on the minimum quantity of coal required by the East India Railway Company only would pay the interest on the capital necessary for the construction of a cheap branch line. In Madras the Arconum junction promised so large a traffic that native capitalists had offered to subscribe any amount of capital that might be required if the directors would only make the line. The line from Cawnpore to Lucknow, in the North-West Provinces, presented the advantages of a level country, a large existing trade, and similar assurances as to native capital. If additional evidence were required upon this point it would be sufficient to point out that in India there was a population of 150,000,000, all of whom would travel if the charges were brought within their means; that ¾ths of a penny per mile had been found sufficient by the Railways to secure this traffic, and to be remunerative upon an outlay of 17,000*l*. per mile; that no lines would be commenced but those upon which they had already found a large existing traffic, and that the total cost would not exceed 3,500*l*. a mile, including rolling stock and all charges. With regard to the course recommended by the directors, that was stated very fully in the report. They considered the terms agreed upon to be generally so advantageous as to recommend that no time should be lost in accepting and acting upon them, and they proposed to send out a special agent to modify any of the minor conditions which might require modification, and to conclude the compact with the government. Sir J. Login had been induced to proceed to India for that purpose, and his personal influence with the natives would do much to secure their confidence, and hearty co-operation. He moved, in conclusion, that the report be received and adopted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Allan.

Mr. Lowndes wanted some explanation of the increase from 2,800*l*. to 3,500*l*. in the estimated cost per mile, and of the reason for departing from the recommendation of the engineers, that the lines selected should be such of considerable length, or should all be placed in one district, in order that the management might be concentrated, and thus reduced to as small a cost as possible.

The Chairman explained that the estimate of 2,800*l*. was for a very long line, upon a gauge of 2ft. 6in., whereas the calculation of 3,500*l*. was upon a gauge of 3ft. 6in. The government were anxious that the gauge should be 5ft. 6in. With regard to the lines recommended by the engineers the directors had selected in the report 4 out of 40, all of which they understood would be most remunerative, but a resolution would be submitted which would answer the question of the hon. proprietor.

Mr. Adley was of opinion, from a knowledge of the district, that the line between Cawnpore and Lucknow must be worked by locomotive power.

The Chairman said the directors had taken powers to work the lines according to the particular requirements of the different districts.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Chairman proposed a resolution to the effect that any variation in the lines to be first constructed should be left to the discretion of the board.

Mr. G. Smith seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman moved another resolution, authorising a call of 1*l*. 18*s*. per share, and making arrangements for the payment of the call by the consolidation of the money paid on deposit, the object being to allow shareholders to subscribe, if they desired, for a less number of shares than they originally agreed to take.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cardwell and carried.

Mr. Leith submitted a resolution, to the effect that the remaining shares should be offered to the public, a preference being given to shareholders in the constructed and now constructing lines of railway in India.

Mr. George Norton seconded the motion, which was carried.

A further resolution, providing that in the event of the applications for shares in India considerably exceeding the amount at present at the disposal of the company, power should be taken to increase the capital to an amount not exceeding 50,000*l*., having also been proposed and agreed to, the directors were re-elected; Messrs. G. Smith and J. A. Franklin were appointed auditors; and the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, justlanded from the ship *Flying Venus*.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

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THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
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ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
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McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Colaba, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of children, by which they pass through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution Gate, or to R. T. CROSSTY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS.
LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Fashionable Coatings, Trouserings, and their adaptation to local circumstances left entirely to the government of India. The directors recommend to the shareholders, as the course best calculated to do justice to the undertaking, to select for their first work one or more of the known remunerative lines in each presidency, which, with an assured large traffic, and being easy of construction, could be completed and opened in from 12 to 18 months. These lines, which are set forth in the report, are selected from a considerable number which have been proposed (and which are no less urgently needed), from their superiority in the points already referred to. The directors have decided, unless in special and exceptional cases, to adopt a narrow gauge, sufficient for all the purposes of locomotive engine power. Negotiations are in progress, with some of the most experienced English contractors, for the construction of a portion of these works at a fixed mileage price, which will materially economise and expedite the company's operations. These works, in the whole, will amount to about 170 miles, requiring an expenditure of about 600,000*l*., or, including rolling stock and all charges, under 3,500*l*. The capital of the company is 1,000,000*l*., of which the first issue was 250,000*l*., upon which the directors propose to make a call, payable on the 15th December, of 1*l*. 18*s*. per share, which, with the deposit already paid, will amount to 2*l*. per share, which is necessary to satisfy the government of the *bonâ fide* character of the undertaking. No portion of this call will be expended until the directors have obtained from the government of India the further modification which they consider absolutely requisite.

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Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following—
6 Crates of Earthenware.
43 Reams of damaged Brown Paper. 23 and 30 lbs. each.
50 Do. sound do. 50 lbs. each.
300 Dozens Black and Red Ink.
60,000 Blue and White Envelopes.
1 Case of Cutlery, new, by "Rodgers & Sons," consisting of 3 sets of Table Cutlery, several dozens of Knives, Scissors and Razors, &c. &c.
18 Cases of superior Perfumery by "John Gosnell & Co.," such as Lavender and Rosewater, Eau de Cologne, Essences of various descriptions, Perfumes, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Toilet and Tablet Soap, Bouquets, &c., &c.
1 Case of Piano Irons and Chisels of sizes.
ALSO,
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdoollally Esmailjee, and by order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto, & Co.
SAE—27 Casks of Beads ex *Pride of the Ocean*.

TERMS—CASH.

SALE OF JAGRY AT MUSJID BUNDER.
Also THIS DAY, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of Shamjee Hurdass and by order of Munjee Hemrae, 287 Pieces (Ravas) of Jaggry on board the Pinâo *Kawnlee*, Tindal Shaik Mahomed, lying at the Musjid Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Few dozens Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by E. & G. Hebbert, of London.
One Silver Double Case Hunting Watch, by A. B. Savory & Sons, London.
Few Rolls of English Brussels Carpet.
Oval Mirrors, in rich Gilt Frames.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th Jan., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Plated and Gilt Coffin furnitures, Herse, Palanquin, &c. &c.
Patent perfect folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs fitted with strong canvas.
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Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
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Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes.
Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash & Co. of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them. FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th January 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE AND STOCK IN TRADE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th Jan. 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, all the Shop Furniture and Stock in trade of a China Merchant closing up his business. The same comprises—Piece of Broad Cloth embroidered with Gold and Silver, and Silk Shoes, Slippers and Caps, Children's Boots, Cushion Cloths of sizes, Table Cloths, Pulliungpose, Round mats for plates, Bed Bolts, Stands of various sorts and colors. Sets of Sind Boxes and Caskets from 5 to 12 in each set, Flower Vases, Card Plates, Bottle Stand, Sets of Cullumdan Rulers, Crying dolls, Parrots, and Children's Toys, &c. &c. China Curiosities and Indian Work of every description; namely, Gold, Silver, Ivory, Sandalwood, Tortoiseshell, China and Japan Work, very handsome Card Cases, Bracelets, Brooches, Sets of Studs, Cigar Cases, Card Plates, Card Baskets, Card Rack, Pier Stands, Seals, Napkins, Rings, Sets of Chessmen, Bouquet Holders, Figures, Sets of Ivory Gammons, Paper Cutters, Glove Boxes, Cheroot Boxes, Puzzle Boxes, &c. and Sandalwood Puzzles of various sorts, Work Boxes, Tea Boxes, Card Boxes, Writing Desks, Round Tables, Chess Tables, Work Tables, Sets of Tea Trays, Cabinet of sizes, Gammon Boards, Metal Jugs of sizes, Bamboo and Rattan Chairs, Bird Cages of sizes, Easy Chair, Rattan Clothes Baskets with Padlock and Keys of sizes, Bamboo Tiffin Baskets of sizes, China Flower Vases of sizes, Punch Bowls with wooden stands of sizes, Dresses of Flowered and Plain Silk, Check Silk, Red Peaze Dresses, Pineapple Gauze Dresses of 12 to 15 yards each, Pieces of Plain and flowered Pocket Handkerchiefs, Piece of Grass-cloth and Grass-cloth Handkerchiefs, Plain and Wedding Pieces of Coat Silks, White Crape Shawls, Aprons, Scarfs, Waistcoating Pieces, and placed ware, set of Dish Covers, Curry Dishes and Egg Stand, European and China Ladies' Boots, and Shoes of Leather and Satin, and Grass Slippers, &c. &c. &c.
Also Bombay, Surat, Poona, and Sind Works of various sorts, China Fans of various sorts, viz. Feather and Silk Pair, Gauze, Ivory, Sandalwood and Bone, Folding and Open, Camphorwood and Leather Trunks of sizes, China Pictures, Blackwood Glass Cases, Presses, Wooden Stands, &c.
The above is now on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th January 1863.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
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NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.		
"	do.	Balmoral Boots.
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Ladies	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.	
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Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. 2nd Boot Maker, Rampart Row.

Books etc. for Sale.

A NEW WORK.
LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.
DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the E. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and neatly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral*, and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the fall and career of BANOO HARRICHUNDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL'S Fort, or ATMARAM SAGOOR & Co.'s, Kalbadevie.

On Tuesday, 6th January, will appear.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.
FOR JANUARY 1863, CONTAINING.
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